Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES-BIRD, GENTLEMENT CENTLEMEN'S HATS of the fall styles will be ready for examination, and sale on FRIDAY. Nept. 1. The utmost efforts will be everted to maintain for the merchandise of their establishment toe high rank of experiority and relative cheapones which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of Gentlemen of taste.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassan-st., near Maiden lane.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their cus-tomers and the public to the Fall Fashious for Gentle-MEN's Hars and Caps.

ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st., has intro-LEGENSCHEID, OF NO. 112 NESSECTION, IRIS IN CO-devented his Fall Style of Genericancy Hars for 125t We would direct especia attention to its novel and beautiful super-rich material, brilliant finish, signat mountings, and, mough last not least its cheappeas. In all these respects it collises Broadway. Go and ludge for yourselves. To Housekeepers.

We are now increasing our

of the following articles, to wit:

GAR CHANDALIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &C.

Plain and rachly decorated
The Springer of the Pendants of the Springer of the Spring

on either sine

of Yes

or the lowest many and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest many and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest many and our prices are warranted by the lowest many and our prices are warranted by the lowest many and the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many and the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many and the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many and the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many and the lowest many are warranted by the lowest many are warranted by

Nos. 651 and 633 Broudway.

OPENING DAY FOR THE FALL SEASON.—
CLOARS, MASYILLAS, TALMAS and SHAWLS, on MONDAY,
Sept. 4, 1854.—The subscriber respectfully announces he will
open for City Retriell Trade, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1854, his importations and Menufactures for the present season, embracing
at exquisite assentment of novelines in Cloaks, and Masyil
LAS, personally selected during the past two months from the
most distinguished emperiums of fastion in Paris.

Also, sound beautiful specimens of libra Castell's Hairs.

SHAWLS, both long and square, comprising some of the richest
Goods ever see in this country.

Your inspection is politely requested.

Paris Mantilla Emportum. No. 361 druadway.

Paris Mantilla Emporiu HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brook

lyn, have received from late auction sales some great bargains in Lupras. Plans De Laters, Fernon Mexisors, Mexiso Plates, Black Bombaziars, Fascy and Black Desiss Siles, Person Paists, &c., all selling at a large reduction from old prices. SILKS! SILKS!-Just received from Auction

SILKS: SILKS:—Just received from Artiped and will be offered this morning. 2 cases of striped plaid Silts, at 4 per yard; 2 cases do at 5 per yard; 2 cases do at 5 per yard; 3 cases do at 5 per yard; 3 cases do at 5 per yard; 4 cases from the per yard; 2 cases from the per yard; 2 cent from their real value. E. C. LEADERATE, (late 1 beater & Dee, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonardet.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly anotion sale of Stocks and Bonds, Tuits Day, at 123 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see advertisement in another column. HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brook-

HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now selling their large stock of Evolution Verlievers,
Tarketany, Brussells and Isgrain Carpers, at a great reduction in price. Now is the time to hay

"TOP BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT CONY—PURCHASED AT
REDUCED PRICES—PETRISON & HUMSHRAY WILL NOW sell
off their stock of Carpers, &c., at the inwest prices.

off their stock of Carpers, &c., at the inwest prices.

RIGH TATESTAY CARPETS. Re. 215a.

RICH BRUSSELS. Re. 25 A. 215a.

RICH BRUSSELS. Re. 26 A. 27a.

RICH BRUSSELS. Re. 26 A. 27a.

Also, on consistence, a very large associment of chesp laGRAISS at Sc. per yard. Oil CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS,
&c., equally low.

NO. 778 BROADWAY, corner While st.

GRIES AND MARIO.—Strangers in the city will

GRISI AND MARIO .- Strangers in the city will

find very choice seats to the first grand. Opera with Griss Marks at Castle Garden, to be obtained at the music sto Samuel C. Jollie, No. 300 Broadway.

ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROAD BANK, RABANK OF OGERABURG BANK OF CARTRIAGE BANK OF COLERORY & C., &C.—Notes on the above and on all the Indiana, Illinois, Whenman and Verm out will be taken at nor in payment for read-smade Cache, E. Evans's Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 66 Fution 4.

ing, at E. EVAN'S Clothing Wavehouse for and as Fullon 4.

"MORE MELODEONS," manufactured by MASON & HANLIN, Beaton, Mers. A Misconce, with new improvements well worthy the attention of all who wishes instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, promptness of action and beauty of finant, 4), 5, 51 and 5 ectaves, single and double reeds, suitable for the parior or church, at \$55, \$45, \$100, \$1 We call attention of our readers to the adver-

We call butention of our reasons to the advertisement in another column of the Freenerman Sales of Westy Flushing Loys, which are to be sold on the ground, on Turshey, Wednesday and Thurshey September Ma, eth and 7th, at 1 celock P. M. This property dies indoes ments and bes attractions that no other property in the vicinity of New York has. Terms very easy. Every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder.

Barker & Elliott, No. 3 Nassan-t near Wallst, N. Y.

No PAY-If Dr. Tobias's Venetian Lini-MEAT does not innectictely care Cholers, Dysoniery, Colic and Epasms, if used when tirst taken. Thousands have cert fied to its wooderful curative properties. It is warranted per facily harmless to take internally. Sold by the Druggies throughout the United States. Depot No. 50 Courtlands st. Price 25 and 50 cents.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES. - Long known, ed, siways right—the acknowledged standard. Painganes & Co., No. 29 Waigrat.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES - KRETY& FERGUSON, Not 2201 Breadway for the sales of their own manufacture and importa-tion, a large stock of Window Shares, Long and Mashin Car-tains, Comices, Damasks, &c., which they are now offering at

THE ÆOLIAN PATENT.-T. GILBERT & CO. THE ÆGLIAN FATENT.—T. GILBERT & CO. being owners of the ÆGLIAN FATENT, can farmish Pianos with this beautiful attachment at sless price than say of the house; and persons wishing their celebrated Pianos should call at the sole agency. No. 330 Broad way; where also may be found a large assortment of elegant Pianos of other makers, among them those of HALLETT & CUMBTUS, JACOS CHICKERING and HOLACE WATERS. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Meladeous, and Melodeous of all other styles and prices. Each instrument warranted. Planos sold on monthly payments. Dealess supplied on the very best terms.

HOLACE WATERS.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUS PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in veperable Medicine, containing no sail of calonied, around, or quinter Before saking the confidence of the public, and without making any drain upon the credulty, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following.

Before saints upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine any drafts upon to the following.

The Hon. Wm. A. Newli, M.D., late Member of Corgress from New Jetsey, and A. D. Newell, M.D., an eminently a recentled surgeon and reviewing of New-Brunsweits, N. J. Corgress of the New Jetsey, and A. D. Newell, M.D., an eminently a recentled surgeon and reviewing of New-Brunsweits, N. J. Corgress of the New Jetsey, N. J. Corgress of Paver and Ague, and have send that the public we respective or their efficiency. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a premium to have a second child effect commencing with them, and as they contain no salt of arcente or quining, and the former of which no domestimes operated as adelectionary as the former of which no domestimes operated as adelectionary as a the former of which each to be within reach of every family that is lightly to the composition of these Phila, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can wone that they are skillfully compounded. We samestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all man remodes have failed.

"WM. A. Newett, M.D."

In their own Sixte, both these gentlemen have an extensive receive and evilor to an excellence the

"WM. A. NEWELL, M.D."

In their own State, both these gentiemen have an extensive practice, and only to an envialle degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to proposess every chizen of the United States with our trathfulness and good fails, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, the Hon. Theodore Freingleysen, Lt. D.

Soft From the Professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, abovenamed, and the esteem in which these goatlemen, with Mr. Deahlet, are held in this State, I take pleasure estring that any verses under him them are worthy of public confidence."

"New Butswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854."
Sold by ROYD & FARL, No. 149 Chamberest; CLICKENER & Co. No. 81 Barclayset; STEERINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff et. T. A. G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 50 Courtleadstet. New York and by Gillbert WERR & Co. No. 177 North State, Philidelphia, Wholessie Agents; and at retail by live, comer Brandays and Joint-st. COMMER. corner Brandays.

et. New York and by Gilberr, Wern & Co., No. 177 North Scient, Philherlphia, Wholesale Argusts; and at retail by titro, corner Breadway and Johnsel; Cromain; corner Breadway and Johnsel; Cromain; corner Bowers and Stibest; Surpore, rotter Bowers and 4th et. Gestav Ramsperger, no. at Oliverest; Huychines, No. 122 West Broadway Berrins, No. 176 Grandest, Williamsburch, Mrs. Hayes, No. 15 Faltons & Broadway, Berrins, No. 176 Grandest, Williamsburch, Mrs. Hayes, No. 15 Faltons & Broadway, Berrins, J. Hayes, No. 184 Admitient, Brooklyn; Jos. J. Hayes, No. 184 Admitient, Brooklyn; Bos. Murth Hayes, No. 69 Montgemenyes, Lerey City. Onders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Dergular, New Brunswick, N. J.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR will create a new crop of Hair on Baid Hunds, prevent the Hair from falling out, and as an article of tolliets, should be used by every Lady and Gentleman, as it comprises a beautiful pomade and liquid, which, in dressing the light, gives it a lasting and beautiful disassuperior to the finest Band line. For sale at the principal Drug Stores, and at the Depot No. 321 Broadway. Price \$1 for the two bottles.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW-YORK CITY testifies to the good effects of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Hear him:

This is to certify that I have had the Lives August 50, 1852 This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but too purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Laver's CELERRATED LIVER PULLS. I concluded to try a box. I did so, and are now almost cursed. I think one box more will seed a permanent curs. I can chearfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from Liver Complaint. I have also known them may be until the most happy results in cases of such headache, or dyspotals.

P. S.—The above valuable remody, also Dr. M. Laxe's Cetterrature Versitteres, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be cateful to ask for, and take none
but Dr. M'Lann's Livez Pilla. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE has never been administered in Fever and Ague without producing in immediate betweening of the hilverting this, and their constitute years had some of time, varying from these days to a formight or three weeks. Prepared from the original region of particular S. Maxwilak, (uncommerce James S. Apahwall), No. 56 Williams.

SEWING MACHINES. -The Fall Trade in Cloth-SEWING MACHINES.—The Fair Trade in Cloth-ing, Shoes, Caps, Saddiers, &c. must be supplied, and the only way to complete these manufactures with dispatch, unisternity and enequaled strength and beauty is to use Stocke's Sewing Machines. An investment in a Machine now of \$110 will occure a profit of \$500 by the time the season closes. All sunts against Stocket's Machines are the initially settled, and they are the only Machines of any value which do not infringe valid pa-tents, and subject the users to mits and damages. I. M. Stocket & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

"A GOOD MEDICINE.—A friend who has been relieved of intense suffering, which during the long watches of the night permitted suffering, which during the long watches of the night permitted suffering to prove the results of the influence of Hootland's German Bitterna. From the recount, the Bittern must be a requisited by the suffering the suffering the suffering the suffering to the land of the consequent loss of siver paiss in the back and side, and the consequent loss of siver paiss in the back and side, and the consequent loss of silesp, has been, we are personally assured, quite relieved by the nee of the German Bitterna. We have no hesitation in noticing well authenticated cases of alleviated suffering, for long continued paiss are certainly a sad annoyance, and we rejoice in every opportunity of pointing out remedies that may really be entitled to the confidence of suffering. We have heard other instances of cure by means of this popular remedig, and so well authenticated that we have the loss hesitancy in departing from our neval course of atrict elience toward advertured remedies, which is always adhered to unless where we are well satisfied of the existence of real intrusic merit. This is the case in the present instance, and we therefore recommend, without doubt or hesitation, the German Bitters, sold by Dr. Jackson, at his room, No. 120 Archest, below ofther.

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 150 Foltomet, C. H. Rink, No. 150 Brandway; Haviland, Havra, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

HAIR DYE AND Wigs.—BATCHELOR'S cele "A Good Medicine.-A friend who has been

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele brated HAIR DVE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Orna-mental Hair Factory, No. 253 Broadway.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND ACTE CURE, was first brought before the public in 1833, and airesdy commands confidence and attention, and an unexampled demand. Soil by Curcasara & Co., No. 81 Barciay et.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1854.

VERMONT holds her State election to-morrow. There is no need of saving more. Though there is some disaffection among extreme Temperance men and Free Soilers, yet we anticipate the election of Judge ROYCE as Governor by ten thousand majority. He is a Maine Law, Free Soil Whig. and takes the place of John S. Robinson, a License-Nebraska Democrat. We believe the Legislature will be like him, and will sustain the Maine Law and elect a Whig Free Soil U. S. Senator to fill the existing vacancy.

The Common Council will commence the business of the September session this afternoon. The Board of Supervisors will also be in session. We hear of no new subject of much public importance to come before our City legislators this month, but there remains considerable unfinished business. At the last session plans for a new City Hall in the Park were presented by the Special Committee on that subject in the Board of Councilmen, but no action was had upon them. Other plans, some of them quite novel, will be submitted during this session. One of these provides for the United States Post-Office. The Councilmen are consuming much time, and appear to be taking pains in this matter, with a view to erecting an edifice that will be celebrated for its architectural beauties as well as for its conveniences. Yet while some of the members are in favor of the plans of certain architects among their personal friends, although such designs are quite inferior, and others are prejudiced against architects of merit, there is some danger that the main object will fail. It is probable, however, some plan will be agreed upon by both branches this month. Next session may decide the description of material to be used in the structure, but we shall hardly see the much needed new City Hall in course of erection before next spring. The Board of Councilmen have a Cattle Ordinance, which was passed in August by the Board of Aldermen, still before them; and it is hoped that it will meet with a concurrence this month. The subject of re-purchasing the Fort Gansevoort property is likely to be considered by the Board of Aldermen during this term.

The bills of mortality for the past week show no unterial difference from those of the previous seven days. The whole number of deaths is 822, against 8:22 the week before. Cholera is reduced from 130 to 116 cholers infautum from 126 to 87, marasmus from 59 to 45. Diarrhea has increased from 55 to 69; other diseases showing slight variations enough to make up the footirgs as above. There is no considerable variation as to age and nativity. The deaths by cholera were chiefly in the hospitals and two or three of the upper wards. The weather just now is of a nature which demands caution, quite as much as the extremely hot period of July. Exposure to sudden changes, and carelessness in eating and drinking, are very apt to lead to dysentory-a disease quite as dangerous as cholera, unless early checked.

There was much excitement yesterday afternoon in the city, in consequence of disturbances growing dut of the street-preaching nuisance. Just as a meeting was dispersing from the Battery, and a party of Americans were quietly marching up Broadway, a crowd of Irishmen fell upon them and stabbed a young man severely in the back. Full accounts are given in another column.

The Pacific brings news of much moment. The capture of Bomersund is confirmed, but details are still wanting. Austria agrees in the conditions of peace laid down by the allies, as explained in the letter of Drouyn de l'Huys, which we published on Friday last. It is also reported that the Austrian army has been ordered into the Principalities, but this wants confirmation. Prussia is arming her ports. In Spain things are far from being restored to the old state of quiet and submission. The expedition to the Crimea has not set sail, and probably will not, being kept back by the cholers, as is reported, but more probably in order to try a turn of negotiations beforehand. Consols had risen somewhat. Cotton was nnsteady, and Wheat and Flour lower, while Indian Corn had improved.

THE . SOFT' STATE CONVENTION. The Pierce and Marcy faction of the New-York Democracy holds its State Convention next week at Syracuse, and the Delegates thereto are already in good part elected. The elections for these Delegates have been mainly remarkable as betraying the existence (wheel within wheel) of a serious division in the camp of the Softs themselves-the Federal office-holders and the few Cass Democrats of '45 who adhere to their clouded fortunes, endeavoring to send Delegates to Syracuse who will indorse, not merely the Administration generally, but the Nebraska act in particular: while the great mass of the party are mortally averse to any such spostasy and humiliation. So far as we have seen, the preponderance of successes seems to have been decidedly on the side of the masses, except in this City, where the Custom-House officials elected men after their own hearts. Our impression is that the majority will refuse to indorse the Douglass project and platform, but they may be worried into compromising with the office-holders by merely growing at the Nebraska outrage as past, and dealing in mysterious platitudes as to the future. Gov. Seymour will certainly be nominated

for reflection, and, unless he should positively decline, will poll all the 'Soft' votes, with those of a considerable number of Whig distillers, tavern-keepers, &c., &c.

But will be stand ? Let us consider some of the facts bearing on

the proper answer to this question: The 'Soft' party or faction is substantially the Van Buren Free-Soil party of 1843, numbering 120,000, less the 20,000 Abolitionists who then fraternized with the Free-Soil Democracy, and the 10,000 Whigs who supported Van Buren from distrust of the Pro-Slavery surroundings of Gen. Taylor. To the 90,000 Van Buren Democrats add some 10,000 · Softs' proper, who have followed Marcy and Seymour into the camp of their old antagonists, and you have the reliable strength of the 'Soft' faction at this moment. The Liquor question will probably give Gov. Seymour 10,000 Whig votes from persons who make money by making or selling Alcoholic beverages, raising the aggregate vote for Seymour to 110,000. Should the contest be peculiarly animated, so as to draw out the vote as thoroughly as at a Presidential Election, we must add fifteen per cent, for the probable increase in the number of legal voters since 1848, raising Seymour's entire poll to 126,500. We defy any intelligent politician to say that this estimate is not candid, and even liberal. Let Gov. Seymour withdraw, and we could not name another 'Soft' who, unless standing on an unequivocal Anti-Nebraska platform, with the Saratogs and Auburn Conventions at his back, can poll even 100,000 votes. Gov. Seymour's will range from 100,000 to 130,000 according to the animation or duliners of the contest, and the good or iil success of his friends in concentrating upon him the votes of the Anti-Rent, Liquor and other

Gov. Seymour we understand to be committed to the principle termed "Popular Sovereignty" affirmed in Douglas's bill-that is, to the right of the first few score or few hundred squatters on a new territory to plant Slavery therein if they see fit, without resistance or objection on the part of the whole American People acting through Congress. Of course, the adoption of Free Soil Auti-Nebraska resolves by this Convention will incite him to decline its nomination. Hence we apprehend that the voice of the majority will be stifled. and resolves that really mean nothing, amount to nothing, will be, after a smothered struggle. adopted.

And this brings in view another suggestion. and a very timely one, which we find in the last New York Atlas, one of the most intelligent and thorough going of the 'Soft' oracles. That paper, after surveying the entire ground, cautiously and hypothetically recommends the surrender of the Soft organization and the adoption of Judge BRON-SON and the entire Adamantine ticket by the Soft Contention at Syracuse next week. Here is a s pecimen of its line of argument :

"Judge Bronson is now a candidate for Govern "Judge Brenson is now a candidate for Governor
placed in that position by a respectable Convention
of Democratic Delegates from all the Counties in the
State—a Convention that embraced much of the talent
and energy that have been employed in achieving
Democratic victories, in the glorious days of party
stacess in past years, and which, if withdrawn from
the 'requiar organization of the Democratic party,
insures its signal defeat, and gives the Waigs—the
natural elemnes of both 'Hards' and 'Softs—an
case and an everyteining victory.

natural enemies of both 'Hards' and 'Solis—an easy and an overwhelming victory.

'Lider these circumstances, the 'regular organization' of the Democracy will assemble in State Convention at Syracuse, or Wednesday next, to take such measures as may seem best to the delegates assembled to insure the deteat of the Whig party and seeme the success of Democratic principles and measures. With true Democrats, in an election of this land tracelles and measures are exercities—mean secure the success of Democratic principles and measures. With true Democratic in an election of this kind, principles and measures are everything—men nothing, so long as they carry out the known and expressed wishes of the people. It matters little to the mass of the Democratic voters whether Greene C. Bronson, Horako Seymour, John Vanderbilt or Santors E. Church is Governor of the State; and not one in twenty would give a "chaw of t-bacco for the choice, while they all stand square apon the same Democrate platform of principles. If they all athlete to the Baltimore Resolutions, and are sound on Nebraska, it does not matter a farthing to the mass of the Democratic electors—to the National Administration, or to any body eise—which of them is selected for Governor of the State. Mere politicians, leaders of factions, heads of cliques, effice seekers, and contractors, may have a choice of individuals, from selfish considerations, but the buik of the voters don't care a suppence what is the name of the Governor, or whether he be classed as a Hard or a 'Soft, and neither can tell the difference in point of principle between the two factions.

"In this view, certain Soft-Shell managers ask how stands Judge Bronson before the people! They assert that he is a well-tried Democrat—that he professes the same principles of Democracy as are enforced by the National Administration—that he stands square upon the Baltimore Piatform—goes Nebraska up to the handle, and sets the 'Soft-Shelis a good example, by his zealous inforsement of the leading Administration measure of the late session of Congress.

istration measure of the late session of Con-

Administration measure of the late session of Congress.

"Nobody has got anything against Judge Bronson as a porty man, used from his bolting the regular ticket last year. He is sound in Democratic principles, and a respectable 'Old Fegy,' who made a good trade in selling the State some old books, and who of a good price from the Whigs for 'an opinion' on their illegal Canal loan, when they intended to borrow \$9,000,000 and not contract a debt.' That was, as Captain Ed'ard Cuttle says, 'an opinion as 'n an opinion.' But he is a lawyer; and as that "opinion was paid for, nobody has a right to complain of it, for lawyers keep 'opinions' to sell, and to live on their proceeds. He is, moreover, a Democratic candidate for Governor—fairly in the field, and under a pretty good head of steam. A few sensible men among the 'Soft-Shell' leaders, and the mass of the Democracy, who are auxious that the party should be reunited and that the Whigs shall be defeated, cannot see any absolute necessity for putting eated, cannot see any absolute necessity for putting n nomination another Democrat! The National Ad-ministration at Washington stoud not desire it, and probably does not care a fig about it. It has no probably does not care a fig about it. It has no surels to gain in a contest with a single individual, and it is beneath its dignity to undertake to measure swords with one of its dismissed subordinates, even if he rallies to his support the whole tribe of disap-pointed office seekers and other enemies of the Presi-dent. The Administration can well affort to be in-eral with its enemies, and to overlook the inselectes and ingratitude of the late Collector of this port, who was anothy unvisible thy official description. Who and ingratifude of the late Collector of this port, who was amply punished, by official decapitation. Who, then, that sincerely wishes for the union and success of the Democracy, does desire it. What good, inquire the unselfish Democrats, will accrue to any one, to any faction, to the National Administration, to its measures or its honor, by defeating the election of Greene C Bronson for Governor? Who will be injured, or wronged, or degraded, or humiliated, if the "Softs Streets should by a grand come of the softs of the softs." wronged, or degraded, or humiliated, if the 'Softs' at Syracure, should, by a grand coup d ctat, defeat the evident design of the 'Hards' in putting him in nomination, which could have been no other than to insure the success of the Whigs 'I fit he mountain' Suppose the 'Softs' insist that the Whigs shall not have the State this fall, and their Convention should conclude that Judge Bronson, with all his faults—his insubordination—his bolting last year—his speculations in the book trade—his opinion on the canal loan, and his committal in favor or the Maine Law—is better than a Seward Whit. opinion on the came is better than a Seward Whigh nd with that view should accept, indorse, and re-ominate the State ticket nominated by the 'Hards' a July 'Way should not such a course be adopted! and why can it not be 'are inquiries we have heard

And why can it not be a are inquiries we have heard in several quarters.

"It is asserted that there is no Soft-Shell attached to Old Tammany that camed, consistently with his political principles and professions, vote for Greene C. Bronson for Governor, notwithstanding such an act would be monstrously repulsive to most of them. So is medicine generally repulsive to the stomach of a sick man; but if he cannot he cured without it, he will plack up courage and gulp it down, though it causes him to make up an awful ugly face. We could go Bronson easy, without stultifying ourselves—and we are among the softest of the 'Soft."

e are among the softest of the 'Softa." - It is on many accounts desirable that the 'Soft' faction should accept this well-intended advice its principles, its reputation, and all other than purely personal objects, why should it not be willing to give up the ghost and get itself decently interred? By so doing, it would liberate the Republican farmers of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Herkimer, Onondaga, Delaware, &c., from a thraldom which is carrying them directly in opposition to their own principles and convictions, and enable them to cast their influence and their votes into the scale of Free Soil and Free Labor at the ensuing election. Now there is danger, not that a Nebraska triumph will be achieved, but that, the 'Hards' being distinctly on the Douglas platform, the Softs' may take up an equivocal position which will enable the supporters of that platform to claim them; and thus, adding the vote for Bronson and for Seymour together, they may claim that New-York has really "turned her back on "herself," and given a majority of votes for the Douglasites, though their mutual antagonism has temporarily robbed them of the fruits of their triumph. But let the 'Soft' concern go formally into bankruptcy, leaving those whom habit or personal fealty has held in its service to attach themselves to Bronsen and Douglas or unite with the Whigs and distinctive Free-Soilers in an earnest effort to stay the progress of Slavery, and all will be well.

Cicero remarked that it would seem impossible for two Roman augurs to look each other in face without laughing; and the same is true of the Federal office-holders, who talk of the necentry of sustaining the Soft organization as a measure of support to Pierce, Marcy & Co. Between Bronson and the Hards on the one side, and Seymour with the Softs on the other, the difference with respect to the conquerors of Greytown is substantially this-the former despise the Washington junta and boldly avow it, while the latter despise them no less heartily, but endeavor to conceal the fact. When wearing masks ceases to pay, it will be seen that Pierce has in this State ne friends worth talking of, Cushing & Co. just as many, and Gov. Marcy fewer since the removal of Brenson than he had at any time previous for a quarter of acentury. Then why should not the Softs stand out of the way and give us the field for a fair and free fight on the principles embodied in the Nebraska bill !

THE CAPTURE OF ROMARSUND.

The allied armies have at length begun to act. They have taken Bomarsund. On the 3d or 4th ult., the French troops and British marines were landed on the island of Aland; on the 10th, the place was invested; on three succeeding days the batteries were erected and armed; on the 14th the fire was opened; on the 15th the two round towers were taken by storm, one by the Freuch, the other by the English; on the 16th, after a short engagement in which the allies lost very few men, the large casemated fort surrendered. This short way of proceeding certainly looks rather spirited. From all the information we possessed, it was to be expected that a regular siege, with at least one parallel and about a fortnight of open trenches, would be necessary to reduce the place. Even The London Times, which for a long time had talked in a way as if the allied infantry had but to charge the stone walls with the bayonet in order to make them crumble, had to admit, that after all a siege was inevitable, and that this tedious operation would

probably last a fertnight. If, then, the attack has been brought to a succossful issue in about a week from the investment, and on the sixth day after breaking ground, the natural inference is that the besiegers must have found far less difficulty than they expected. What it was that facilitated the attack, we of course can merely guess until the detailed accounts of the siege arrive; but there are many circumstances which may have operated in their faver. A considerable number of the garrison were Finlanders, and in part even Alanders. They certainly were not very much inspired with Russian patriotism, and if the reports from deserters may be trusted, they were even resolved not to fight if they could help it. The inhabitants of the Island appear to have received the allies, as soon as they saw they were about to attack Bomarsund seriously, as deliverers from the Russian yoke, and must have given them all kinds of information and assistance. But the main point, after all, must have been something very defective in the construction of the fortress itself. As no ground plans of it are to be had and all our knowledge of it is derived from views and sketches, and from non-professional, (at least as far as engineering is concerned) descriptions, which are necessarily very vague, and as both views and descriptions are of a somewhat conflicting nature in the details, we cannot pretend to state where the defect lay.

To judge from the sketches, however, the two round towers flank each other by their fire in a certain degree; but as in every round fortification the guns must have a radiating position, and their fire must be exceedingly eccentric, the the smaller the fert, and with it the number of guns, the greater becomes the eccentricity and the less effectual is the fire. Montalembert, therefore, took great care not to propose the employment of such towers unless this eccentricity was counteracted by the strong support which each tower would receive from its neighbors on the right and left and from the main fortress in the rear. If five or six such towers could concentrate their fire on one point, the fire would then become as concentric and effectual as it would be eccentric and weak before. Montalembert, besides, knew very well that in the last stages of a siege, whenever it comes to storming, infantry fire is the most effectual that can be brought to bear on the assailants. Therefore, beside the contrivances in his towers for admitting infantry defense, he generally connected the separate towers by a sort of covered way or trench, not for safe communication only, but also for infantry fire. What such a trench can do, we have just seen at Arab Tabiassi, where the whole flanking defence was confined to such a trench, and where the Russians were driven back, time after time, by a mere handful of Arnauts. Finally, Montalembert tried to make his towers entirely safe against a coup de mais. He surrounded them with a ditch with a covered way, and sometimes considered them merely as the reduit, or last reserved position in a large, strong redoubt. This was his maturest plan, and evidently the best. It has been adopted with more or less alteration in almost all recent fortifications where the smaller towers of Montalembert were adopted. Beside these difficulties of access he has the whole of the lower story or cellar of the tower arranged for infantry defense in a very ingenious way.

Now, in every one of these respects the Russians appear to have omitted important features. and go into liquidation at once. Having outlived | The time occupied by the breaching fire, twenty

to thirty hours, is evidently toe short to enable even thirty-two pounders to effect a practicable breach, unless, indeed, the masonry was of a nature not usually seen in fortifications. It may, therefore, be presumed that the towers were taken by scaling, the soldiers entering through the embrasures, and by bursting open the gates. This presuppeses a very ineffectual flanking fire, and as it appears that the large fort has no batteries in the rear to assist the towers, each tower was flanked by the fire of the other only. This fault is the greater, as from the sketches it would appear that the ground was very uneven, allowing storming parties to creep up, covered by secidents of ground, to a pretty close proximity. Then, to judge from the sketches and from the event, preparations against a coup de main must have been altogether neglected. There is no trace of a redoubt thrown up around the towers, and the redoubts which the Russians had constructed in front of them were abandoned almost without resistance. There was, it is said, a ditch around each tower: but it must have been very shallow with no contrivances for infantry defense within it. The towers once taken, the larger fort, which they command, was necessarily at the mercy of the Allies. It consequently fell, very likely with no more than a show of resistance.

Judging these fortifications from what this short siege makes them appear to be, it would almost seem that their constructors never calculated upon a serious attack on the land side. They must have built the towers with a view merely to resisting the attacks of parties of marines, which at the most could not exceed a couple of thousands. and not muster in sufficient strength either to attempt an assault or to conduct to its close a regular siege. Consequently the water-front was the strongest, and the land-front, formed by the towers, more show than reality. And yet the result would almost show that a party of 1,000 marines might have stormed the towers many months ago, and thereby reduced the main fort! As to the storming itself, it must have been

done very well by both French and English. The English are well-known stormers; it is their Avorite maneuver, and hardly ever fails them. The French prefer to charge a body of troops in the open field; and in sieges their mathematical turn of mind prefers the methodical march of that eminently French science which Vauban invented. But the ardor of a British veteran seems to have driven them on. There was at Bomarsund an old Colonel Jones-the man who improved upon Vauban, when, with hardly halfsufficient means, and against brave and determined garrisons, at Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo and Saint Sebastian, he contrived to shorten a siege by about one-third of its prescribed duration. Col. Jones is not a common engineer. He does not, like the rest of his profession, see in a siege a mere school-festival in which the chief engineer is under examination, and must prove before the eyes of the army how far all the rules and regulations of formal sieges and of Vauban's "at-" taque des places fortes" are retained and properly arranged in his memory. He does not think that the whole army is there for the sake of the engineers, to protect them while they exhibit their tricks. Instead of this, Col. Jones is first a soldier, and then an engineer. He knows the British soldier well, and knows what he can trust him with. And the short, determined, and yet unpretending way in which Bomarsund was taken in half the prescribed time, is so much like the breaching and storming of the Spanish fortresses that nobody but old Jones can be at the bottom of it. As to the French, they could never have invented this way of taking a fortress. It goes against their grain; it is too blunt, too destitute of manners and politeness. But they could not contest the authority of the man who had tried his irregular way of taking fortresses upon themselves fifty years before, and found it to answer in every case. And when they came to the storming, they appear

not to have been behind the English in resolution. It is singular that the Russians, who have prided themselves so much upon their storming capacities, from Perecop and Otschakoff down to Warsaw and Bistritz, these Russians have been repulsed in every assault upon field-works, and, indeed, were not able, before Silistria, to reduce a field-work by a regular siege, and had to decamp without the fortress being relieved; while on the other hand, the very first act of the war was the storming by the Turks of a permanent Russian fortification-St. Nicolai-while the celebrated fortress of Bomarsund has been taken by assault almost without the honor of an open trench. We must not forget to note that the fleets appear not to have in any way effectually contributed to this victory. They seem, after all, to shun the neighborhood of easemated batteries as much as ever.

This success of the allies, however, is of such a nature that it will very likely induce them to do nothing more in the ensuing autumn. At all events, the grand expedition to Sevastopol has not yet sailed, and a few weeks more delay is already promised. Then it will be too late, and thus that repose and relaxation during the winter, which is so necessary after the fatigues of the camp at Varna, will be secured to the heroes of the allied forces.

RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The public schools of this City with one or two exceptions where the buildings are undergoing repairs and alterations, will commence their fall term this morning. During the vacation the school-houses throughout the entire City have been thoroughly cleaned and renovated and are now in a superior and more pleasant condition. Very few of our citizens fully understand and appreciate the extent of our system of public education, while the great majority may be said to know nothing of its working or its details. There are at this time under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, and care of the School Officers of the City, forty-six grammar-schools for boys exclusively, forty-six similar schools for girls, and one hundred and four primary schools for both girls and boys, beside twenty schools for colored children; making a total of two hundred and sixteen schools, in addition to those connected with the asylums and other corporate Institutions. These schools are entirely free; and the pupils are not subject to any charge whatever, either for tuition, fuel, or books and stationery; for, in fact, the schools of the City of New York are provided by the public and furnished with all the necessary appliances, apparatus, text books, and teachers for thorough instruction in all the departments of learning, from the alphabet to the complete classical, scientific and literary education obtained in colleges. At this time there are employed in conducting our public schools ten hundred and ninety-four teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to over three hundred thousand dollars a year; and upon this corps of teachers devolve the care and training of all the pupils included within a system of popular edneation, which has had upon its rolls during the past year, the names of over one hundred and forty thousand children who have in some degree recived its benefits.

But notwithstanding the great number of schools already provided, the Board of Education bave, in obedience to the most pressing necessity, organized several new schools, and are now engaged in erecting six school-houses of the largest dimensions, which, when completed, will afford accommodations for about ten thousand additional pupils. Much care and wise legislation are required on the part of the Board of Education for the proper management of the educational interests intrusted to their guardianship by the people. A more important subject cannot be presented to the consideration of the public, and it is sincerely to be hoped that none but men of the highest intelligence and philanthropy will be selected for the managers and directors of this vast and momentous establishment.

The comparative value of the public schools to the community will be better appreciated by an examination of the following statistics of the denominational or parochial schools not under the special care of the Board of Education. There are thirty-six of these schools as follows: 17 Catholic. Self pupils. 1 Dutch Refind. 160 pupils.

7 Jawish. Self pupils. 6 Industrial Schools 3 Presbyteriam. 250 pupils. with. 721 pupils.

2 Epicopalam. 255 pupils. Making a total of., 7835 pupils. or about one seventeenth of the number taught in the schools

or about one seventeenth of the number iau, under the charge of the Board of Education The Catholic Schools participate in the appor-

tionment of the school moneys; the others are sustained by the respective denominations. In the Jewish Schools there are thirty-three teachers, and in all the others about seventy, or one-eleventh of the number engaged in the Public Schools. The Industrial Schools serve a very good purpose as pioneers to bring in children from the streets and create an interest in the subject of education in the minds of the parents; but after a few months their scholars should be promoted to the Public Schools, because the influences surrounding them are of necessity depressing to to their mental activity. The Jews, although maintaining their distinctive characteristics in many respects, have never made any direct opposition to the policy of a Free School system, but have in the main cooperated and availed themseives of its facilities for a good commercial and English education for their children. Within a few years past, there has been a considerable increase in this class of our population by emigration from various parts of the old world. This has led to the increase of their parochial schools which are supported by a charge for tuition the same as other private schools. It will also appear from the foregoing statement in regard to the Catholic schools that only a small portion of the children of Catholic parents attend their denominational schoolsprobably not more than one-eighth of the whole number of suitable age to attend school. This fact demonstrates either that the great majority of the children of Catholic parents do avail themselves of the public schools and receive the benefits arising therefrom, or are growing up in ignorance.

From all these considerations it will be easy for the public to perceive the great importance of having faithful, earnest and intelligent men elected to fill the vacancies in the various boards of school officers, and especially those in the Board of Education, for upon this body devolves the legislation for the whole system. The appropriations of money for its support amount in the aggregate to over six hundred thousand dollars, and must soon amount to a million per anoum. This Board has also the responsibility of appointing a corps of Superintendents to watch the practical operations of the whole establishment,

and report to the Board upon its efficiency.

Much of the success of the system must depend upon the faithfulness, devotion and intelligence of the Superintendents who should be able readily to perceive whether the schools are accomplishing the grand object for which they were organized-the education of all the children of the people. In order to do this successfully, the Superintendents should be men possessed of habits of industry, tact, a good knowledge of human nature, great perseverance and energy, with thorough and minute information as to the details involved in the working of the system, coupled with a broad and generous conception of its design and scope, as connected with its future development and usefulness.

Another very important feature of our popular educational system is beginning to assume a position that will demand a great deal of time. abor and attention from the Superintendents. We allude to the numerous evening schools that are to have two terms each during the coming season. There are to be in session during the coming fall and winter twenty-four of these schools, fifteen for boys and nine for girls, commencing on the 2d of October next. These schools should be made to reach those classes of the people who least estimate the advantages of education, and who would be least likely to devote any part of the day time to providing their children with mental training. It is worth consideration also, whether they should not aim at a more general course of instruction than is imparted in the day schools, embracing as large a variety as possible of knowledge that can be made immediately useful for industrial purposes.

THE CROPS.

We begin to receive cheering accounts of the effects of late rains. We believe the spell of the drouth is broken. Besides the rains we have mentioned as falling on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 25-6-7, we have now reports of a heavy rain that commenced in Canada, north of Toronto, and crossed Lake Ontario, drenching Oswego, Syracuse, Rochester, and other places in central New-York, on Wednesday night, Aug. 30. On Friday the telegraph announced a regular north-easter at Boston. This we hope will put out the fires in the eastern States, which the former showers failed to do. Even the heavy rain of Wednesday night did not get down to the fire of some of the swamps in this State.

From Chatanooga and other parts of Tennessee .: Alabama, and several places in Georgia and omer southern States, we have encouraging reports. A letter from Joliet, (Ill...) says the crops were never better in that vicinity. From every direction we hear favorable accounts of the prospects of fall feed where the rains have fallen; and though corn and potaties cannot recover from the effect of the drouth, we